THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,415, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1862. [Annual Subscription inadvance...Rs. 5

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NOTICE.

THE Ship ROWANTREE being unavoidably detained will only be able to sail for Liverpool the middle of Nov. having still room. For Freight, apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

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Bombay, 20th October 1862.

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For further particulars apply to Captain HOLTOE on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of the *Caduceus*.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

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(If sufficient inducement offers.)

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For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 13th November, to Beypore, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

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THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS KELLY, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 12 o'clock noon positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Sea Horse*, R. F. N. BANKS, Master, from Liverpool are hereby requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the ships side.

All landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter-signature.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
Agents for Captain Banks.

27th Oct. 1862.

TO MESSRS AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messrs allowed 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

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Notices.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TRAIN ALTERATIONS.

THE Railway over the GOOLSBURN RAVINE will be re-opened for Passenger Trains this day, Monday, 27th October 1862, and from that date, until further notice, the following alterations of Trains will be made.

Passengers from Bombay for the North Eastern Line, instead of being booked by the 2-30 P.M. Train, will be booked by the 9-0 P.M. Train which will arrive at Kussara at 1-20 A.M.

The Corresponding Train from Egutpoora will leave at 6-30 A.M. and arrive at Julgaum at 5-30 P.M.

The Up Train from Julgaum will be worked, as at present, leaving Julgaum at 11-45 A.M. and arriving at Egutpoora at 11-55 P.M.

The Corresponding Train will leave Kussara at 4-15 A.M. instead of 3-30 A.M and arrive at Bombay at 9-27 A.M. instead of 9-25 A.M.

The Local Train from Egutpoora at 6-20 P.M. will be altered to leave at 6-0 P.M. and arrive at Deolalee for Nassick at 7-20 P.M.

The Local Train from Deolalee at 7-30 A.M. will be altered to leave at 8-5 A.M. arriving at Egutpoora at 10-0 A.M.

For the conveyance of Passengers over the Thull Ghaut, Doolees only will be supplied by the Company, and the fare will be Rs. 10 per Doolee. Tickets for Doolees will be obtainable at all the principal Stations, and they must be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the conveyance.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 26th October 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Land for building or the deposit of Materials or Merchandize in the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations in Kandesh, will be sold at the Railway Stations at 11 o'clock A.M. on the following dates:—

Nandgaum	1st November 1862.	
Chalcesgaum	3rd ditto	ditto.
Khusgaum	4th ditto	ditto.
Pachora	5th ditto	ditto.
Massawud	6th ditto	ditto.
Julgaum	7th ditto	ditto.

The Lots will be each one acre in extent, and will be put up for Auction at an upset price of Rs. 50 per acre. Purchasers will be required to deposit 25 per cent. of the purchase money at the time of the Auction, and the balance within one month from date of purchase.

If the purchase money be not paid within the period specified, the Sale will be cancelled and the money deposited will be forfeited. This advertisement cancels the one, dated Dhoolia 30th September 1862.

L. ASHBURNER, Magistrate.

Kandesh Magistrate's Camp Lulling, 21st Oct. 1862.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Hancot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Mutton Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julliene, Gravy Soup, Mutton, Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Bouili, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

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TO OYSTER EATERS.—We cannot too much recommend "Goud in frères" "Haut Santerne."
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NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

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,,	Enamel do.	do.
Ladies'	Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.	
,,	Bronze Kid	do. do.
,,	Colored Cashmere	do. do.
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Do.	Patent Leather Strap Shoes.	
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.		
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.		
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.		

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RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
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Bombay, 29th September 1862.

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Bombay, 18th October 1862.

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For Sale.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P.M. of the 10th November for the sale of the undermentioned Steamers belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

S. S. "TILLY"—110 Horse Power and 291 Tons Register.

S. S. "SCINDIAN"—120 Horse Power and 431 Tons Register.

S. S. "PIONEER"—80 Horse Power and 472 Tons Register.

Tenders to be Subscribed "Tender for Steamer."

No tender will be received after the hour named.

Parties may tender for one or any of the Steamers as they please.

On the acceptance of any tender the tenderer will have to deposit 25 per cent in the hands of the Company's Manager.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept any or the highest tender.

By order of the Directors.
NASSERWANJEE DORABJEE BADHURJEE.
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

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The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

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GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, from MESSRS. COLLARD AND COLLARD, SOLID GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES of best Mahogony, compass 6½ octaves. Patent repeater action and new registered Key Board, Raised Top, Metallic Pin Block, Double Bars, bottled and screwed for India.

These Instruments are constructed on the new principle of TRANSVERSE BASS STRINGS, which equalize the Tone throughout. Also with the newly invented DOUBLE DAMPER, and brass plate to Key Block. Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MESSRS. LAWSON & MCKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores which they are now selling off at prime cost.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.

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Do. do. at their own Houses	,, 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 8 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA Has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FITTTING TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.—The Tailoring Department conducted by Mr. Betts, late Betts and Pagan.—MESSRS. E. & Co. have just received a new stock of Woollen Cloths from one of the best West of England Manufactories, consisting of Fine Angolas, Silk, Mixed Tweeds, Cassimeres, Bedford Cord, Cotton Cord, &c. &c.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Plesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, Amon Shaving Soaps.

As MESSRS. E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street Fort.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAGAZON.—NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the Inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe) are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co, and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

NOW PREPARING,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863,

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts,

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 29th October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight.....	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 015/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 11/16d.
Calcutta	At sight.....	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	96½
China	60 Do. do.	219 to 220 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	[ex divd. 85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	9 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	5 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	200	2½ do.	1 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon- don and China ...	250	5 do.	46 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
Presses Co.			
Apollo Press Co.....	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.....	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co. ...	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs.4,300 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
BOMBAY SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jaffar Alies Spinning and Weaving Com- pany, Limited ...	125	.....	Ditto.
Oriental Spinning Co ...	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.....	500	32 per share ...	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.....	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Threads Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan..... 95
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 93
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five per Cent. Loan..... 103½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes.....	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Ducats	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces.....	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed) .....£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .....£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed) .....£2 0s. 0d.
To China..... } No enquires.
To Clyde..... }
To Calcutta and back .....Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (27TH OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	390 to 395
Old Surat	"	395 to 400
Old Dholleras, and Bloomuggur	"	410 to 412
Old Oomrawuttee	"	375 to 380
Old Gumpta	"	385 to 390
Old Dharwar Surgineed	"	580 to 585
Old Surnee, and Nugger	"	365 to 370
Old Verlli	"	355 to 360
Khandeish	"	350 to 353
Old Pondicherry	"	360 to 365
Old Acoote	"	360 to 365
Old Mangalore	"	360 to 365
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,510 to 1,515.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Cocknish,...at Rs.		7-1 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	"	8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).....	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
	"	28 to 29

KURRACHEE MARKET REPORT.

24th October 1862.

THE following are the *only three vessels* in the Harbour and by the time this reaches Bombay, the last two named will be put ses. *Helvellyn*, Dalison, for London. *A. B. Coutts*, Candlish, Calcutta. *Magna Bona*, Tyson, Cochin.

Our export Market is very quiet, very few transactions have taken place during the last fortnight, still prices keep up. Rapeseed on the spot is worth, Rs. 32 to Rs. 34 per Candy.

Wool has attained an unprecedented high price. Cutchchee which was last year selling at Rs. 22 is meeting with ready purchasers at Rs. 34 per maund.

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, Oct. 18.)

A FEW days of fine weather is beginning to tell on the Oil market. The growers have been enabled to get their Copprah dried, and already the quantity brought into the Bazaar is on the increase. The transactions, however, have been limited, no large Contracts are reported, purchases being principally confined to small lots on the spot, and with short time allowed for delivery. We allow our previous quotation to remain at Rs. 88 @ 90.

The Exports to date is as follows :—

	London.	France.	Orders.	Bombay.	Places.	Total.
1862-63.	487	"	"	32	"	519
1861-62.	340	"	"	52	236	628
1860-61.	377	"	"	5	110	492

COIR YARN.—We have no change to notice, deliveries continue fair, and price range according to quality.

COFFEE.—No transactions have been reported. For Native, people seem unwilling to fix any price until the crop begins to arrive.

FREIGHTS.—Are perfectly nominal. Oil tonnage there is none open though there is now lying a considerable quantity of Oil unarranged for, but light goods are not so abundant.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight .....Rs.	1	2	0	per cent.
3 days' sight ... "	1	4	0	"
15 days' sight ... "	1	8	0	"
Madras, sight ..... "	0	8	0	"
3 days' sight ... "	0	10	0	"
30 days' sight ... "	1	4	0	"
Colombo, 3 days' sight ... "	1	8	0	"
15 days' sight ... "	1	14	0	"
London, 6 mths' sight ... "	2s. 1½d. documts.			
6 mths' sight ... "	2s. 1½d. Credits.			
Sight..... "	2s. 0¾d.			

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
By telegraph from Madras.
Last week's rate.

5½	per cent.	111¾
5	" do.	104½
4	" do.	93¾

No Telegraph this week.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, Oct. 3.)

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.

WE have had a very quiet week in produce. The excitement in the market for fibres has subsided as quickly as it rose, and in other articles also there is less doing, but prices are generally well maintained by the firmness of holders, who are much aided by the continuance of the low rates of discount.

In the provinces business remains flat in cotton goods, but in other manufactured articles there continues to be steady trade doing.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

COTTON.—The market is very firm, though buyers act cautiously ; 100 bales have sold on the spot and 500 bales afloat chiefly Western off the coast at 10¾d.

INDIGO.—The market is unsettled, and the prospects of the next public sales rather doubtful. Importers, however, are expected to be very firm.

JUTE.—Public sales of 2674 bales were brought forward yesterday, which were held for prices above those recently obtainable by private contract, and the greater part was brought in at £29 to £34 ; 300 bales common quality were, however, sold at £24 10s. to £25 5s., being fully £2 higher than recent nominal rates.

HEMP.—At auction 166 bales Manilla were brought in at £34. By private contract about 1000 bales Sersegon have recently been sold at £32 to £33.

LINSEED OIL remains steady at £43 here. In Hull the price is £42 on the spot, £41 5s. October, £40 October to December, and £37 15s. January to June.

LINSEED.—A cargo of Taganrog off the coast has been sold at 62s., cost freight and insurance.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

THERE has been no business in yarns, but the market has been remarkably firm. There has not been the least giving way ; in fact, both spinners and holders for speculation are asking higher prices, but buyers seem disinclined to operate at present, and are disposed to await further accounts from America and from India before entering upon new engagements. The cloth market is also flat. Both buyers and sellers are awaiting telegrams in anticipation of the India mails, which are now overdue. These are expected to improve the position of this market, though they can hardly bring matters to the date of the arrival out of the large estimates in this market at the commencement of last month, which are those most anxiously looked for here. Until these arrive there will naturally be a desire to hold back, though the telegrams now expected should give an indication of an improved feeling both at Bombay and Calcutta. Less importance has attached to the news from America than was expected from the telegrams which came to hand at the close of last week, giving an account of the first of the series of important battles which have undoubtedly taken place in Maryland. However, prices are decidedly tending upwards, and wherever buyers have been disposed to operate they have had to give close upon the highest rates yet quoted. The transactions, however, in both yarn and cloth, as a whole, have been of a very limited character.

MANCHESTER, *3rd October*, 1862.

THE news of great battles in America, fought between 14th and 18th September, in which the Federal forces were victorious, and compelled the retreat of the Southern army from Maryland, has demonstrated but too plainly that there is not now any probability of a termination of the war, until one of the parties is placed in a state of much greater exhaustion than at present exists in either. Holders of Cotton and goods, therefore, have become exceedingly firm, and prices of the raw material have this week advanced 1¼d. per lb. for American, and ¼d. per lb. for East India qualities. Goods are also dearer generally, and the advance on 40 inch 8¼ lb. Shirtings is about 1s. per piece, and in other weights the rise is in proportion. Buyers, however, do not accede freely to the increased demands of the manufacturers, and the business of the week has consequently been small.

Yarns.—Influenced by the increased price of Cotton, and the curtailment of production, Twists have also improved in value, and those made from American, and other long staple Cotton, are decidedly dearer. In fine Double and Single Yarns there has been an active demand for Bradford, and 120's and 90's twofold being very scarce in stock, the spinners have advanced there quotations 3d to 6d. per lb. for the best qualities. The demand for the Continent of Europe has been small during the week, but it is expected, when the results of the recent battles in America are considered it will be largely increased.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
on demand	}	
On Scotland do.	} 1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.	}	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names to full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£614,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.	
4 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on ORDINARY ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.	
Do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. 12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
October 6th, 1861. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE .....
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank issues Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.	
" 3 months' sight.....	2s. 0½d.	
" 2 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.	
" 1 month's sight.....	2s.	
" On demand	}	
On Scotland	} 1s. 11¾d.	
On Ireland	}	
Circular Notes.....	1s. 11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 25th October 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto sight ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 28	Chins (s)	Carling	Suez 12 and Aden 19 Oct.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Oct. 28	Benares (s)	Wright.....	Aden and Suez.
	Johnstone Castle (s), Main		Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—Lieut. LaTouche ; Lieut. J. G. Edwardes, and 105 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Flower of the Forest*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Malabar Coast.
Brig *Luchmepersad*, for Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—2 packages E. Old Billiard Cushion, Jehangir Nesserwanjee and Co. ; 376 pieces E. Teeth, 11 cwt., 1 qr. 6 lbs. ; 6 pieces Moye Teeth, 15 lbs., Munoor Hurrucchund.

Gloriana.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 150 cwt., Ebram Ramjee ; 65 packages Coffee, 97 cwt., 1 qr. 17 lbs. Ruttonsy Veljjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—100 bales Cotton, 850 cwt., R. Souzba and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Megjee Moorjee ; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Glen Monarch.—1,801 bundles Coir Yarn 100 cwt., 1 lb. F. Chambers.

Asuline.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., R. Souzba and Co. ; 1,000 bundles Country Galls, 500 cwt., Jairam Visram ; 100 bales Coir Yarn 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

G. A. Holt.—500 bales Cotton, 1,500 cwt., Mo ljee Thackersey and Co. ; 1,500 bundles Linseed, 750 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Inkerman.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

Missouri.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt. Bhugwandass Morarjee.

Bostcon Castle.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.

Rowantree.—325 bales Cotton, 1,075 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.

War Cloud.—4 bale. Cotton, ¼ cwt, Morarjee Goculdass ; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Watson Bogle and Co. ; 5 bales Wool, 15 cwt., Poonja Welljee.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Topun Enderjee ; 225 bales Cotton, 788 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee ; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Fazulbhoy Remtoola Noormumad ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., William Nicol and Co. ; 20 bags Coffee, 14 cwt., 3 qr. 13 lbs. J. Sigg and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jan Mohmud Abdool Khaluck ; 8 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co. ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. Mohmud Dama ; 5 chests M.Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Sanim ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairas Fazul and Co. ; 4½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Lalljee Soomar ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Ludhabhoy Dewjee ; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy ; 109 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Seriall Motecllal ; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Morarbhoy Visbhookun ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossa ; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram ; 5 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Assoobhoy Gangjee and Co. ; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esse Soub and Co.

For Shanghae

Steamer *Singapore.*—15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugnath.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 case Apparels, William Turner.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of October 17th, announces the arrivals of the ships *Medusa*, and *Shaw Allum*, (particulars not received).

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—Oct. 21, Screw Steamer *Calcutta*, D. W. Welsh, from Gravesend 15th August.

DEPARTURE.—Oct. 21, H. M. Steamer *Sydney*, Hedger, to Northern Ports.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 28.

Tanner, Lieut. G. V., 13th Regt. N. I., from leave from Khandalla.
Neale, Captain W. A., 3rd Regt. N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.
Barnett, Lieut. St. John, 3rd Regt. H. Contigent, on route to join, from Mooltan.
Hatch, Lieut. Colonel W. J., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 28.

Chitty, Captain W. T., Staff Corps, prestige leave, to Mahableshwar.
Edwardes, Lieut., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 28th October 1862.

The 18th Regt. N.I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of survey of which Capta'n Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, will assemble to-morrow, at 6½ A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Porter to be filled up for the use of Troops in the Garrison.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 25th Oct. 1862.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 570, of the 24th instant, Brigadier K. R. Younghusband, C.B., is posted to the Nusseerabad Brigade.

The following appointment is made :—

Major W. E. MacLeod, Staff Corps, to be Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment and is posted to the Sind Division, vice Younghusband nominated to a Brigade Command. That part of G. O. C. No. 908, of the 5th ultimo, which relates to Major MacLeod is cancelled.

Captain W. Blakney, Staff Corps, has qualified as a surveyor

The leave granted to Captain W. LeGeyt, 2nd Light Cavalry in G. C. C. No. 951, of the 20th September last, is cancelled.

The services of Lieut. W. Campbell, Royal Engineers, Adjutant, of the Sappers and Miners being required for employment under Government that officer is permitted to proceed and join the appointment to which he has been nominated

Audit department by the Officers concerned, through Paymasters, in view to effect an adjustment of their claims before appealing to the Commander-in-Chief, and that such appeals must never be made to His Excellency until the Controller of Military Finance has either declined to pass the items or refer the case himself to Government.

11. The want of proper dockets on communications sent to the various departments of the Army causes inconvenience and loss of time. The attention of Officers generally is drawn to G. O. C. C. 29th September 1857, also Circular No. 3976 of 28th July 1862, on the subject. The date, station, name and initials of writer, and a clear, full abstract of the contents of each letter, or extract of order, addressed to Head Quarters' departments, are always to be given in the docket.

12. When papers that have been sent in original " for information" or " for communication" are returned to the department whence they emanated, Officers concerned are requested to cause it to be invariably recorded on the documents themselves (and not on binders attached to them) that the contents have been " noted" or " communicated" (vide G. O. C. C. 27th June 1859.)

13. Intermediate and superior authorities submitting correspondence to Army Head Quarters, are reminded of the rule in Adjutant General's department Circular, 923, of 6th May 1861, which requires them to afford the fullest information and express their own opinions on all cases they may forward.

14. Due attention to the provisions of the following Army Circulars is particularly desired : Circular 1660, of 5th May 1862, prohibiting the appointment of Regimental Staff or paid doing duty Officers of Native Cavalry and Infantry Corps to other temporary Staff appointments, unless where unavoidable.

Circular 2686, of 11th June 1862, showing how the despatch of business with Army Head Quarters may be facilitated.

15. Henceforth, whenever Army Head Quarters may be absent from the Presidency, all Officers in communication with the Adjutant General or Quarter Master General of the Army are requested to transmit the originals or copies of former correspondence connected with each particular case, whenever it may be impracticable to embody a *precis* thereof in the transmitting letter ; and this mode of making every despatch complete in itself is, on all occasions, to be observed as far as possible, whether Army Head Quarters be or be not at Calcutta.

16. It is an object of very great importance to obviate unnecessary labor and delay in the transaction of public business, and hence the above recapitulations and injunctions—implicit observance of which will in future be expected.—By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut.-Col.
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th October 1862.

First Hospital Assistant A. Braganza, of the *Bernice*, is to be transferred to the *Feroze*, on the 31st instant, and Shaik Hussain, Second Hospital Assistant of the *Feroze*, is to be transferred on that date to the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary.

Mr. E. S. Litchfield, Purser, Chief Clerk in the Civil Branch of the Commander-in-Chief's Office, is permitted to resign that appointment, and is attached to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.

Mr. P. Daniell, Purser, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is appointed Acting Chief Clerk in the Civil Branch of the Commander-in-Chief's Office, until further orders.

Mr. Litchfield, Purser, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha* is permitted to proceed to Europe under the provisions of Government Resolution No. 587, of the 15th July 1862, under the new furlough regulations.

The Pay of Lawrence Kenesley, Engineer Apprentice of the *Ajdaha*, is increased to Rupees 15 per month from the 10th instant, he having passed the required examination and having been reported for favorably.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

On the 26th October, at Somerset House, Breach Hill, the wife of James F. Hore, Esq., of a son,

with this *Frankenstein* of his own creating, but he had needs take care, for the monster may yet play tricks that may make him tremble on his own seat. He is evidently ill at ease with the present aspect of affairs, and would be glad to get away from Rome with flying colours if possible. But "delays are dangerous," and if a solution is still to be left to the chapter of accidents, one may come in a manner by no means agreeable to France or the rest of Europe.

As regards Garibaldi, it is satisfactory to know that he is now out of danger and that the healing of his wounds progresses most favorably.

Professor Partridge, the surgeon sent from this country, by the Italian Committee to attend on him if permitted to do so, has given in his report, after a week's residence, and daily attendance on the wounded hero, in company with the Italian Physicians and Surgeons, and speaks most hopefully of his state and of the *professional treatment* he receives, so that all fear of a repetition of the *Cavour treatment* is now happily banished.

Would that with returning health, it could be said he had also exhibited returning sense! Unfortunately it is otherwise. A short time ago, in a correspondence with an American Consul he expressed his intention of going to the New World to fight the battles of the North, which he designated as the cause of liberty and humanity! And now he has just issued an address to the English Nation, calling upon it in *Quixotic* fashion to commence a new crusade for the establishment of a millenium on earth! "No more standing armies, with which freedom is incompatible, away with shells and iron plating"! to this part at least we may heartily respond, and say would to heaven we could away with them! Fortunately for Garibaldi, whatever nonsense he may write in this way, he is still the same single minded, pure patriotic soldier, he was, when he first won the hearts of the English people, and so long as he remains true in this respect to himself and his country, he will still command our sympathies and affections, in spite of such ridiculous escapades as we have referred to, if they be in truth his productions, which has been in some quarters freely doubted.

The King of Prussia's troubles with his Parliament increase, and in the struggle thus far, he has had the worst of it. It is to be hoped he may take warning, and not make the mistake, by no means unusual of a well meaning, but narrow minded person possessed of power, of exercising that power in an arbitrary fashion, and so bring about disastrous results alike to the kingly office and the rising liberties of Prussia. The financial points he has been defeated on—the increase of expenditure for his army—is no doubt galling, but if he would receive the check he has got with a good grace, and profit by it hereafter, he would increase his own influence, by showing proper respect for the new born liberties of the representative Chamber.

THE LATEST NEWS.

(*From the Globe, Oct.* 3.)

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

PARIS, Oct. 3.

The Paris papers of to-day published the following telegrams:—

"RAGUSA, Oct. 2.

"Numerous bodies of troops have been sent from Constantinople and are traversing Montenegro, proceeding in the direction of Servia.

"The works for the construction of military road in Montenegro have commenced."

"ATHENS, Sept. 29.

"The diplomatic differences between the Turkish and Hellenic Governments are becoming more serious."

The same journals also state that letters have been received at Marseilles from Constantinople to the 28th ult., announcing that isolated but frequent conflicts took place between the Servians and Turks.

The result of the conferences had produced irritation on both sides.

NAPLES, Oct. 2.

The Court of Justice of Lucera has condemned Monsignor Frascolla, the Bishop of Foggia, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 45,000 francs.

ATHENS, Oct. 1.

A demonstration has taken place at Nauplia against M. Chryssvelghis, an officer devoted to the Government. Thirty arrests have taken place in consequence.

The Senator Delifanti has died.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Thursday Evening.

THE Emperor's game begins to be somewhat understood; public uneasiness and lassitude has to be prolonged, conjecture must exhaust itself, incertitude reach its culminating point, and puzzlement become positively painful, when lo! the sensation of universal relief, on the first glimpse of what is really meant, will insure its acceptance, whatever be its shortcoming. It is quite possible, nevertheless, that an equally general disappointment may ensue, and none of the conflicting interests feel repaid for protracted forbearance in expectancy. Foreign diplomatists not immediately concerned in the issue, seem to have made up their minds for indefinite adjournment. Lord Cowley cultivates the calm contemplative glades at Chantilly, Prince Metternich is presiding at Johannisberg over the vintage of those undulating slopes, where a press is at work to him more suggestive than all the produce of journalism. Even his Austrian secretary here, Von Mulinen, is down in Normandy; the Swiss envoy, Kern, is among his native hills; Count Kisselief has got his *congé* from St. Petersburg; Prussia is unrepresented; and Viscount Paiva, of Portugal, is on leave. *Per contra* we have the Japanese Ambassadors roaming through this metropolis until their farewell audience at St. Cloud permits their departure, the affairs of Japan being in point of fact the only business since their arrival on which any progress can be reported from Rome.

The banker Salamanca, though he cannot get his railroad between Naples and the Eternal City into working and paying condition, is expected further to involve himself by a fresh Roman loan of 20 million francs; on what security is not stated. Financiers do not sign contracts blindfolded, and it is supposed that the foreshadowed European subsidy (not Peter's pence) has appeared to him to offer a negociable basis for such a transaction. Much sympathy is felt for the King of Hanover, whose signature, his Majesty being sightless, has been villanously obtained by General Heddemann, Controller of the Household, to an enormous over-issue of expenditure; and all through Germany, but most at Berlin, the incident is turned to account for discrediting the caste he belongs to, the ascendancy of which is just now the current grievance. The Hanoverian staff strive vigorously to make out the offender a lunatic, but political capital has been made out of the occurrence among the nationalists at Weimar.

It was an English nobleman's currier who blew his own brains out while his master was in occupancy of General Gruby's apartments, at Vienna, that give a colourable pretext for the late telegram which has startled that feldzeugmeister now bathing at Ostend. He is bent on exemplary punishment for the concoctors of that report, which has revived comments on his disastrous campaign in Lombardy.

The statement of *La Patrie*, that King Victor Emmanuel did actually visit General Garibaldi at Varignano on the night of the 20th September, has found believers at Turin, and the wounded captive's extraordinary mental composure is ascribed mainly to that interview. The floating rumour of this week respecting a formal amnesty for all concerned in the Aspromonte demonstration has now acquired consistency, and it is stated that a telegram had been received from Biarritz intimating Imperial approval. Cialdini had been either conceived or disregarded.

The decisive measure appears to have been adopted on its own merits, and irrespective of the happy event which has now wafted off Italy's daughter towards the Straits of Gibraltar on the dock of the Bartholomeo Dias, escorted by eleven warships, French, Russian, British, and Portuguese. As to the aforesaid Bartholomeo Dias, it is perhaps right to remember that his name recalls the proudest period of Isabon's history, and it was fitting that the vessels that brings the bride should bear the name of him who discovered the Cape of Good Hope (1489).

MM. Slidell and Mason have not been "recalled by President Davis," as stated; they are still here.

AMERICA.

(*From the Express, Oct.* 3.)

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.
THE GREAT BARTLE OF THE 17TH ULTIMO.

NEW YORK, *Sept.*, 20.

The steamship *Borussia* was intercepted off Cape Race, September 19.

The following are the latest despatches from General M'Clellan's head-quarters:

FIRST DESPATCH.

Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Sept. 19, 8.30 a.m.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

But little occurred yesterday, except skirmishing. Last night the enemy abandoned his position, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. We are again in pursuit. I do not know whether he is falling back on an interior position, or crossing the river. We may safely claim a victory.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN, Major-General.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Friday, Sept. 19, 10½ a.m.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

Pleasanton is driving the enemy across the river. Our victory was complete. The enemy is driven back into Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe.

GEO. B. M'CLELLAN, Major-General.

The latest reports from head-quarters are as follows:

Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Friday Morning, September 19.

Yesterday was occupied in burying the dead and caring for the wounded. The rebels sent in a flag of truce in the morning, asking permission to bury their own dead, which was granted. At first the orders were very stringent against holding intercourse with the rebels, but during the afternoon they were relaxed, and the troops on both sides freely intermingled. At daylight, this morning, it was discovered that the enemy had changed their position. Whether their whole force has crossed the river, or taken a new position nearer the river, is not at present known.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 19, Midnight.

Forney's Press has just received highly interesting inteligence from General M'Clellan's army up to noon to-day, which the editor kindly furnishes to the Associated Press. The substance of its special correspondence is briefly as follows:

Early last night the enemy commenced crossing the Shepherdstown-bridge and two fords above and below it. During the night M'Clellan advanced a battery and shelled them from this surrounding hills. The dead and wounded found the morning evidence the ability of our signal officers in directing the fire of guns.

On discovering the movement of the enemy, early this morning General Pleasanton was dispatched in hot pursuit with two batteries and two regiments of infantry through a gap of high hills, and he succeeded in cutting off a large amount of their ammunition, supplies, &c., besides a small portion of General Maxeyr Gregg's South Carolina brigade. General Pleasanton shelled the enemy with effect as they passed through the ravine.

The last seen of the enemy they were flying in the direction of Winchester, and it is supposed they would retreat precipitately on to Richmond.

Our entire army had crossed Antietam Creek this morning, and was massed between Antietam Creek and the Potomac, opposite Shepherdstown and there was every evidence that M'Clennan would cross the river.

The loss of general and field officers in our army is so large as to be unaccountable.

Rebel deserters represent the loss of the enemy's officers equally severe. It was understood that General Burnside has crossed into Virginia, via Harper's Ferry, and is moving on the enemy.

Deserters report that the recent movement of the rebels in escaping into Virginia was entirely conducted by Stonewall Jackson, the other chief officers, Lee, Longstreet, &c., being either wounded or too much fatigued to be efficient.

They also state that it was believed in the rebel army that a force of national troops had passed through Thoroughfare Gap and intercepted their advance.

(*From the Second Edition of the Times, Oct.* 3.)

(PER KANGAROO, *via* ROCHE'S POINT.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, Morning.

The Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio have issued a call to the Governors of all the Union States to meet on the 24th of September at Altoona, Pennsylvania.

The New York press strongly condemn the Federal officers for surrendering Harper's Ferry, and urge a military tribunal of inquiry.

LISBON, Oct. 1, Evening.

The American war-sloop St. Louis has sailed westward in pursuit, it is said, of some Confederate cruisers, which have lately been burning whalers off the Azores.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 2, 3-40 P.M.

The Bourse has been firm.

Rentes closed at 70f. 85c, or 20c., higher than yesterday.

ITALY.

TURIN, Oct. 2.

The *Discussion* of to-day says:—

"The King's daughters, before quitting their country, implored pardon and favour, for the persons guilty of participation in the late events.

"The day on which their prayer will be heard is near. On Sunday a Royal decree will proclaim an amnesty for Garibaldi and his followers, from which, however, the deserters from the Royal army will be excluded.

The rumours of a Ministerial crisis are no longer current.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.

In the sitting of the Upper Chamber to-day Bills settling the mining dues and import and export duties were passed.

Count von Bismark-Schonhausen stated that the Government adhered to the Treaty of Commerce concluded with France, and would only accede to the renewal of the Zollverein compact upon that basis. He advocated the acceptance of the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies upon this subject, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The semi-official *Allgemeine Preussische (Stern) Zeitung* of today publishes a leading article upon the last resolutions of the Committee on the Budget. The writer considers that an effective settlement of the Budget before the 1st of January, as desired by the Committee, is not to be thought of.

As regards the second resulution of the Committee on the Budget, by which it was proposed to declare unconstitutional the charges for military reorganization, which had been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, the *Stern Zeitung* says:—

"Such a resolution, if agreed to by the Chamber, in however definite and distinct a form it might be voted, would nevertheless be invalid so long as it had not received legal force by the concurrence of the two other members of constitutional government. Votes of the Chamber of Deputies in reference to the Budget negativing supplies only obtain practical importance when the Budget, amended by these negative votes, has passed into law. This can only take place by the concurrence of the three constitutional members of the Government of the country."

POLAND.

WARSAW, OCT. 2.

At the sitting of the Council of State which took place yesterday the Grand Duke Constantine addressed a speech in Polish to the councillors.

His Imperal Highness stated that the recent lamentable occurrences had not shaken the good intentions of the Government. He regretted deeply the respect for the law had prevented him from exercising the prerogative of pardon. He stated that not more than 69 Polish political prisoners out of 499 were still expiating their offences.

His Imperial Highness directed attention finally to the promised reforms, which had already been introduced.

SYRIA.

The Paris papers of to-day publish the following telegram:—

"ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 1.

"Said Pasha has arrived here in good health.

'According to news received here from Syria *The Insurrection in the Hauran continues.* The Turks have abandoned Mezrah, and re-entered Damascus.

"The Bedouin chiefs who attacked Fayoun have been taken prisoners."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 1.

The *Diario Espanol* of to-day states that the opening of the Cortes is fixed for the 1st of December.

The discussion of the phase of the Roman question as presented by the documents lately published in the 'Moniteur' being all but exhausted, the public attention in Paris is now directed to the return of the emperor. His majesty is expected to arrive at St. Cloud to-morrow, October 4, and prominent among the deliberations which will at once be entered on will doubtless be the question of the withdrawal of the troops from Rome.—*Home News, October* 3.

The Turin 'Discussione' of yesterday says:—

The king's daughters, before quitting their country, implored pardon and favor for the persons guilty of participation in the late events. The day on which their prayer will be heard is near. On Sunday, October 5, a royal decree will proclaim an amnesty for Garibaldi and his followers, from which however, the deserters from the royal army will be excluded.

The rumours of ministerial crisis at Turin are no longer current.—*Id.*

The Grand Duke Constantine, in a speech which he addressed to the Council of State at Warsaw on the 1st October, told them that the government intended to persevere in its good intentions, notwithstanding the recent lamentable occurrences. "He regretted deeply that respect for the law and prevented him from exercising the prerogative of pardon;" but, he said, "not more than 69 Polish political prisoners out of 499 were still expiating their offences."—*Id.*

AMERICA.

THE campaign in Maryland has been already brought to a close. The Confederate army has withdrawn, or retreated into its own territory of Virginia, and the military positions of the opposing forces have returned to nearly what they were in the last days of August. The main points in this short but not unimportant episode of the war may be briefly related.

It will be remembered that on the 30th of August General Pope was so utterly defeated by the Confederates that he was compelled to take refuge within the entrenchments around Washington. So complete seemed the destruction of the Federal army to General Lee and Jefferson Davis that they at once determined to cross the Potomac, and to carry the war into Maryland and Pennsylvania. It has been said indeed that the Confederates intended nothing more than a mere raid; but the fact that they entered Maryland with a considerable force and issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the State, shows that they probably entertained more serious views. Nor is there any doubt that they acted upon very reasonable grounds. The occupation of Maryland was of very great consequence to the Confederate cause, and it might well seem impossible that the Federals could within a few days make any very serious opposition to the progress of an invading army. But those reasonable hopes were doomed to disappointment. Scarcely had M'Clellan assumed the chief command than he got together every man whom he could muster—organised them into an army, and set out from Washington to meet the enemy wherever he could find him. His force has been estimated at 60,000 men, but in truth there is no sort of evidence as to the real numbers of the army which he succeeded in taking into the field.

Before, or soon after, M'Clellan left Washington, "Stonewall" Jackson and Lee, as our readers will recollect, had crossed into Maryland. They occupied Frederick City, which is some 60 miles north-west of Washington and 10 miles north of the Potomac, which comes down from the north-west towards the capital. Having done this, they advanced from Federick City up to Hagerstown, a distance of 25 miles, and threatened to enter Pennsylvania. M'Clellan reached Frederick City on Sept. 12, having marched some 60 miles, and occupied that town without opposition. About two miles beyond Frederick the road crosses a ridge called the Kittoctan Mountains, and after passing through Middletown, which lies in a valley, crosses another ridge called South Mountain. This last ridge is pierced by two roads; the more northerly passes through Turner's Gap, and is the main turnpike road to Boonesboro and Hagerstown; the more southerly, distant from the former about five miles, passes through Crampton's Gap, and then turning northward joins the road to Boonesboro and Hagerstown.

Such being the field of operations, the events which took place from the 12th September, when M'Clellan reached Frederick City, are readily intelligible. Having left Frederick City in his progress westward, he crossed the Kittoctan Mountains, descended into the valley, passed through Middletown, and neared the South Mountain, near Turner's Gap. This the Confederates occupied. It was Sunday, the 14th September. The same day M'Clellan attacked both sides of the gorge and carried it. The Confederates retreated next morning towards Boonesboro. But it is clear that only part of the Confederates were present at Turner's Gap. We hear of Longstreet coming back from Hagerstown, and it is known that "Stonewall" Jackson had been engaged in taking Harper's Ferry, Monday, the 15th September. The truth probably is that General Lee thought it impossible for M'Clellan to collect a sufficient number of troops to enable him to force his way through a mountain gorge held by his troops. M'Clellan, however, drove the Confederates from their position. The fighting was continued with doubtful success on Monday, the 15th.

The 16th September, as General M'Clellan says in one of his despatches, "was chiefly passed in deploying his forces and gaining possession;" preparing, in fact, for the real contest, which took place on the 17th. By that time "Stonewall" Jackson, having liberated the prisoners whom he took at Harper's Ferry on parole, and having according to the 'New York Tribune,' captured 10,000 stand of arms, 40 cannon, and cartridges and stores, had recrossed to the north side of the Potomac, and rejoined the Confederates. What numbers were engaged on the 17th on both side is not stated, but the conflict appears to have been very obstinate. It continued from dawn till dusk, and as General M'Clellan estimates the loss on his own side to have been from 6,000 to 10,000 men, the battle must have raged fiercely the whole day. Darkness, we may assume, put an end to the struggle, as the two armies appear to have remained nearly on the ground they occupied. There was no immediate retreat and no pursuit. The loss of life was enough to have been a heavy price for a brilliant victory. Yet we are told the "result was not decisive," though "the superiority of position remained with the Federals." If so their army was not in a condition immediately to act on the advantage, for the fierce engagement was followed by a pause. On the 18th little occurred beyond skirmishing, at least on the Federal side. We infer that the day was employed by the Confederates in making their retreat in good order and unmolested. On the morning of the 18th M'Clellan perceived that his opponents were moving; but he evidently could not follow them closely enough to ascertain in what direction they were going. He again records his deficiency of information. "I do not know," he says in a despatch written on the morning of the 18th, "if the enemy is falling back to an inferior position, or crossing the river." He adds, however—"We may safely claim the victory for ours." It is only in a later despatch, written after he had discovered the direction the Confederates had taken, that he ventures to announce the victory as complete, observing, "The enemy is driven back into Virginia; Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe."

All the engagements by which Maryland has been recovered from the Southern invasion have been fought within a comparatively limited space of ground. Of the 20 counties into which the State is divided the Confederates seem never to have held more than portions of two—less than half the county of Frederick and a corner of its north-western neighbour, which, to add to the confusion of American topography, bears the same name as the Federal capital, Washington. The road from Frederick City to Hagerstown and the Potomac, running with many curves, but in its general direction parallel to the road, are the limits of the part of Maryland into which the Southern army advanced. It is a strip, about 24 miles long and 10 miles broad, a very small fraction indeed of the whole territory. But from Harper's Ferry northward are the upper fords of the Potomac, by which the river can be easily crossed at several points. The battle of the 17th was fought near Sharpsburg, and it was by the bridge at Shepherds-town and the fords above and below it that the Confederates recrossed the Potomac into Virginia. The distance of these points from Sharpsburg is only four miles. The army, it is stated, began to pass the river early on the night of the 18th. But if its numbers were as large as they have been described the operation must have required many hours to complete. It is probable that the Confederates were crossing during the whole day of the 18th, while the skirmishing spoken of was kept up in the rear. The pursuit could not have been closely pressed, as it was only during the night that M'Clellan "advanced a battery, and shelled the Confederates" from the heights on the river. But he saw only the skirts of the retiring enemy. "Stonewall" Jackson, who conducted the retreat, had got the whole army accross the Potomac with but slight loss—in the retreat itself, we presume—of men, waggons, or artillery. Of the Confederate loss in the battle of the previous day no estimate is given. The list of casualties on the Federal side includes so many officers of high rank that it has created a feeling of dismay even in the first flush of the success. General Mansfield was killed, and no less than 13 other officers of the same rank are returned by name as wounded. Indeed, the loss among the Federal generals and field-officers is so great that the ordinary hazards and chances of the battle-field do not account for them, and the public are perplexed by the unusual fatalities that attended the conflict.

In Kentucky the Federals have sustained a severe reverse. The garrison at Mumfordsville, numbering between 4000 and 5000 men, with 10 pieces of artillery, surrendered on the 17th September to the Confederate General Bragg. On the Mississippi the Federal gunboats had destroyed Prentice. The Confederates were, it was stated, concentrating at Goldsborough with the intention of attacking Newbern, North Carolina.

Recent letters from the Northern cities still continue to refer to the growing desire for Lincoln's resignation or deposition, though how either is to be accomplished, or who would be put in his place, no one thinks it worth while to consider. Not only is his President accused of incapacity, but the President's wife is charged with treason. "It has long," says the special correspondent of the *Times*, "been a marvel to the Federal generals by what occult agencies their most important secrets were constantly transmitted to the Confederate camp. The ladies of Washington, who are nearly all Secessionists, were looked upon as the guilty parties; but the question remained who told these ladies any secrets that ought not to be known, unless it were Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Lincoln's ministers? Mrs. Lincoln's brother has been fighting in the Confederate army, and was lately slain. Was Mrs. Lincoln the incautious or the treacherous lady who had access to valuable information, and let it ooze through her pen or her tongue? The charge against her has often been obscurely hinted. It is now openly made, with the addition that General Halleck was so thoroughly aware of her indiscretion—for he gave it no harsher name—that he stipulated on assuming the office of commander-in-chief, that she should leave Washington for her home at Springfield, in Illinois whither she accordingly proceeded three weeks ago. A placard, headed 'Mrs. Lincoln a traitress,' was exhibited yesterday in one of the newspaper, office in Nassau-street, but was pulled down by the police, by other of the provost-marshal. It is a pity that a lady's name should be dragged into the miserable squabbles that have broken out in the councils of the North; but the condition of the public mind would not be faithfully represented if an incident so significant were not recorded."

The 'Richmond Despatch,' tells us that after the late battle of Bull Run the Federals sent a request to be permitted to bury their dead, which was granted, and a corps of negroes sent under a flag of truce for that purpose. After they had performed their duty they were "very properly," says that journal, "marched off by our troops as escaped contrabands."

The Richmond papers make no secret of the distressed condition of the army. The leading journal of that city describes Northern Virginia as in a state nearly resembling that of Middle Germany after the 30 years' war. "The drums and tramplings of three conquests,' it says, "have not produced elsewhere the ravages and waste which the struggles of the Southern and Northern hosts have caused in Virginia during the past and present summers. It will take 100 full years to restore that country to the condition in which the war found it. Deserted as it is by the majority of its inhabitants, it is not easy to perceive how the scattered remainder of its population hope to escape starvation during the coming winter; and the maintenance of an army of 150,000 men there, dependent on a single-track railroad, when the winter has rendered the other highways impassable, will be an experiment not less dangerous than costly." The 'United States Economist' arrives at a still worse conclusion. It calculates the yield of the Southern grain crops as seriously below the necessities of the population. Already it declares "famine and nakedness during the winter campaign stare the rebel army in the face."

The *Ocieto* lately ran the blockade at Mobile, and for allowing here to do so Commander Preble is said to have been dismissed the United States service.

The Confederates in superior force attacked the Federals on the 10th September between Fayette and Gauley, in Western Virginia. The Federals have retreated to Elk River, below Charleston, Virginia. They had previously shelled that place, destroying all the salt works and continued their retreat to Ripley, Virginia.

The Provost Marshal of St. Louis has received instructions immediately to carry out the Confiscation Act in Missouri. The property liable to confiscation is estimated at 50,000,000 dollars.

The *Richmond Whig* says that the expenses of the Confederate government since the commencement of the war to August of this year amount to 347,000,000 dols.

The Confederate Congress has adopted a resolution to make a proposition to the Federal government to treat upon the manner of conducting the war so as to mitigate its horrors. A bill has been introduced in the Confederate Congress to facilitate obtaining letters of marque, so as to render privateering more efficient. A resolution was passed recalling Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

In the confederate Congress there recently occurred a sharp debate on the invasion policy which had been adopted. It was opposed by some speakers, but on a division was approved of by 56 votes against 13.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI is getting on well. An apparatus ordered from England by Dr. Patridge, and applied to the wounded man's foot, has done it good, and there is every prospect of a perfect cure.

We still hear rumours of an amnesty having been decided upon at Turin for Garibaldi and his followers. The marriage of the Princes Pia was to be occasion, but no authentic announcement has yet appeared.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* has sent the following letter from Spezzia:—

Garibaldi continues to amend: that is, the condition of the wound is favourable. The exfoliation of the bone goes on without increase of pain or fever and there is no appearance of inflamation in the surrounding soft parts. There is, therefore, every prospect of his recovering, and also of his regaining the use of his limb, with of course, diminished mobility. It would be difficult to imagine a state of more perfect rest and tranquility than that he presents. He is not, I believe he never was much given to reading and he was always a thoughtful, silent man, so that his visitors are surprised to find no trace of weariness or *ennui* on one whose long hours are passed without occupation. But so it is; he receives those who are permitted to see him with a quiet gentle courtesy and a pleasant smile, but he speaks very little, and as little does he invite conversation. Books and newspapers abound in his room; but I have heard that he seldom asks a question as to what the world outside is saying or doing. To say that he "broods" would be to convey a false impression; but he lies in a state of quiet thoughtfulness, like one who asked nothing but what he himself could command from his own resources. His attendants watch him a solicitude that cannot be surpassed. Not a word is spoken above a whisper—not a footfall is heard on the floor; and in the aspect of the wounded hero, as he lies propped up so as to see the blue waters of the bay, and the far off mountains of Carara, and in the unbroken stillness around, there is a something of solemn peacefulness, very touching and very impressive. His eyes were lighted up with an unwonted brightness, and there was a slight tremor in his voice once. It was when speaking of England, and all the solace and sympathy he had met from Englishman; and when one of our countrymen in his eagerness to say something in Italian, forgot the exact word he wanted, Garibaldi said, "Speak it in English. The sound of it is always a pleasure to me." There have been some blunders and mistakes circulated as to his treatment by the Government. It might possibly have been better; but there is really nothing to complain of. 'Varignano is a great, dreary, unfurnished building, with west corridors and comfortless chambers on every side. The cleanliness and propriety which Englishmen set such price on have not the same value in Italy, so that to the London physician and his friends who came here there seemed much to correct. But they would have found a great deal of the same objectionable character in many of the haughtiest places of the land, where dirt and splendour dwell together, and the most intolerable smells are thought no detraction from a state of magnificence that might be royal! Varigano is, therefore, worse to English than to Italian eyes; but if there be a man of his whole nation who is indifferent to personal comfort, or whose daily life asks nothing above the humblest requirement of the peasant, it is Garibaldi. There is something of grandeur in that humility which would make so much of Italy and so little of himself.

A letter from Garibaldi is published in the paper of his party, the 'Movimento,' denying the statement made by a Parish journal to the effect that Dr. Partridge was the bearer of £5000 from Lord Palmerston to the wounded general.

A Turin letter in the 'Siecle' states that the number of Garibaldians who still remain prisoners is 1900. It adds that only 232 young men, under 18 years of age, have been sent home to their families.

The following is the report sent by Professor Partridge to the "Garibaldi Italian Unity Committee" concerning his recent visit to Spezzia. The report is dated September 29:—

The accounts received in England of General Garibaldi's health, and of the state of his wounds were so various, contradictory, and alarming, that I was commissioned by some of the general's friends to visit him professionally, and to ascertain, from actual observation, his real condition. I arrived at Spezzia on the 16th September, and I have since that time daily visited the general at Varignano in company with Dr. Prandina and his other medical attendants, and I have been constantly present at the morning dressings of the wound. I have been further permitted, through the courtesy of the surgeons, to make a personal examination into the nature and extent of the injury. The accident may be described shortly as a transverse compound fracture of the right internal malleolus (ankle bone), produced by a rifle shot, which, though it opened the joint by a small aperture, did not enter it, nor lodge itself in any other part of the limb. The outer ankle bone remains uninjured, nor does the astragalus (the great pulley-like bone of the foot which sustains the leg) appear so have been injured; the most careful examinations made immediately after the accident, and since, have led to the conclusion that no other bone except the tibia (or greater bone of the leg) was implicated in the injury. At first, severe inflammation, swelling, and excessive pain, followed upon the infliction of the wound. But these were subdued by cold applications, cataplasms, leeches, and rest, so that now the ankle and surrounding parts present nearly their natural size and form, the foot being almost at a right angle with the leg, and otherwise in excellent position. The wound, the circumference of which (on its superficial aspect) is rather larger than that of half a franc, looks well, and discharges healthy matter mingled with molecular fragments of exfoliating bone, which are rarely larger than grains of sand. The present unswollen state of the ankle and of the parts around it permits of an examination which has confirmed the assurance, given by other circumstances, that the bullet did not enter the joint nor effect a lodgment elsewhere. The injured parts are now free from inflammation, and, unless moved, are no longer painful. The wound is simply dressed with charpie, spread with cerate, and covered with a light poultice; the foot being maintained in rest and in position by a suitable apparatus of small-pads, pillows and bandages. The wound of the left thigh, which was slight and superficial, is now well. The general's manners is very patient and tranquil; his health is fairly good, though he is much emaciated; his appetite is tolerable, his pulse is quiet, his tongue is clean and moist, and upon the whole he sleeps well. He has within the last two days been removed into a larger, more airy and quieter chamber than that which he at first occupied. Every one about the general seems attentive to his wants and wishes; and his friends have supplied him (and I hope will continue to do so) with those necessaries and comforts which his situation demands. My opinion is that (bearing in mind his habitually abstemious habits), if mental as well as bodily repose are steadily enforced if the injured limb be kept at perfect rest, if the general health and strength be sustained by suitable nourishment (and if need be, by stimulants) by well-aired, well kept, and quiet rooms, and, lastly by a continued supply of those comforts necessary to his present condition, the general will, with time (certainly some months) and care, have a good useful foot, though the ankle joint may become stiff, or, at the best be only partially moveable. I beg to express my entire concurrence in the treatment pursued by the surgeons who attend Garibaldi, and who dress his wounds with solicitous care and skill. Upon one occasion I had the good fortune to see General Garibaldi in company with Professor Zanetti, of Florence, and I was gratified to find that our view of the past and of the prospective treatment (under certain contingencies) of this anxious case coincided with those of that eminent surgeon. I cannot conclude this report without expressing my grateful sense of the prompt aid afforded me by the authorities here in furtherance of the objects of my visit; and I would also especially acknowledge the frank reception and kindness of General Garibaldi's medical attendants, Drs. Ripari, Prandina, Albanese, Basile, and others, with whom, for the time being, I have had the pleasure of being thrown into daily association.

The subjoined address to the English nation has been forwarded by Garibaldi to the 'Morning Post' for publication. The original is in Italian; we subjoin a translation:—

TO THE ENGLISH NATION.

Suffering under repeated blows, both moral and physical, a man can more exquisitely feel both good and ill, hurl a malediction at the authors of evil, and consecrate to his benefactors unlimited gratitude and affection. And I owe you gratitude, O! English nation, and I feel it as much as my soul is capable of feeling it. You were my friend in my good fortune, and you will continue your precious friendship to me in my adversity. May God bless you. My gratitude is all the more intense, O! kind nation, that it rises high above all individual feeling, and becomes sublime in the universal sentiment towards nations of which you represent the progress. Yes, you deserve the gratitude of the world, because you offer a safe shelter to the unfortunate from whatever side they may come and you identify yourself with the misfortune of others you pity and help. The French or Neapolitan exile finds refuge in your bosom against tyranny. He finds sympathy and aid because he is an exile, because he is unfortunate. The Hayuaus, the iron executioners of autocrats, will not supported by the soil of thy free country, they will fly from the tyrannical anger of thy generous sons. And what should we be in Europe without thy dignified behaviour? Autocracy can strike her exiled ones in other countries where only a bastard freedom is enjoyed—where freedom is but a lie. But let one seek for it on the sacred ground of Albion. I, like many others, seeing the cause of justice oppressed in so many parts of the world, despair of all human progress. But when I turn my thoughts to you, I find tranquillity from your steady and fearless advancement towards that end to which the human race seems to be called by Providence. Follow your path undisturbed, O! unconquered nation, and be not backward in calling sister nations on the road of human progress. Call the French nation to co-operate with you. You are both worthy to walk hand in hand in the front rank of human improvement. But call her! In all your meetings let the words of concord of the two great sisters resound! Call her! Call her in every way with your own voice, and with that of her great exiles—with that of her Victor Hugo, the triumphant of sacred brotherhood. Tell her that conquests are to-day an aberration, the emanation of insane minds. And why should we conquer foreign lands when we must all be brothers? Call her, and do not care if she is for the moment under the dominion of the Spirit of Evil. She will answer in due time, if not to-day, to-morrow, and if not to-morrow, will later answer to the sound of thy generous and regenerating words. Call, and at once, Helvetia's strong sons, and clasp them for ever to thy heart. The warrior sons of the Alps—the Vestals of the sacred fire of freedom in the European Continent. They will be yours! And the Great allies! Call the great American Republic. She is, after all, thy daughter, risen from thy lap; and, however, she may go to work, she is struggling to-day for the abolition of slavery so generously proclaimed by you. Aid her to come out from the terrible struggle in which she is involved by the traffickers in human flesh. Help her, and then make her sit by your side in the great assembly of nations, the final work of human reason. Call unto thee such nations as possess free will; and do not delay a day. The initiative that to-day belongs to you might not be yours to-morrow. May God avert this! Who more bravely took the initiative than France in '89. She, who in that solemn moment gave to the world the goddess Reason, levelled tyranny to the dust, and consecrated free brotherhood between nations. After almost a century she is reduced to combat the liberty of nations, to protect tyranny, and to direct her efforts to steady on the ruins of the temple of Reason, that hideous immoral monstrosity—Papacy. Rise, therefore, O! Britannia, and lose no time. Rise with uplifted brow, and point out to other nations the road to follow. War would no longer be possible where a world's congress would judge of the differences arisen between nations. No more standing armies with which freedom is incompatible! Away with shells and iron plating! Let spades and reaping machines come forth; let the millards spent in destructive implements be employed to encourage industry, and to diminish the sum of human misery. Begin, O! English people, for the love of God, begin the great era of the human compact, and benefit present generations with so great a gift. Besides Switzerland, Belgium, and others that will rise at your call, you will see other nations, urged on by the good sense of populations, rush to thy embrace and unite in one. Let London be at the present time the seat of the congress in due course to be chosen by mutual understanding and general consent. I repeat to you, may God bless you, and may He amply repay you for the benefits you have showered upon me.—With gratitude and affection, thine,

G. GARIBALDI.

Varignano, September 28, 1862.

FRANCE.

SINCE the publication of our last the Paris papers have spoken on the documents relating to the Roman question, and the conclusion of their comments on them is that, though they may clear up a point or two in the past, they throw no light on the present, and still less on the future. A report is current in Paris, however, that, on his return to St. Cloud, an explicit declaration of his majesty's intentions will be inserted in the 'Moniteur.' In the meantime it is the general impression that the emperor has no intention of removing his troops from Rome.

The 'Opinion Nationale,' which, like most people, and especially the French army, is very decidedly opposed to the Mexican expedition declares that parties in that country have now resolved themselves into only two—the party of resistance, formed of all shades of the Liberals, and the party of Almonte. The resistance in question will probably be only of a passive nature, for it seems certain that no armed opposition will be offered to the French, except, perhaps, of a harassing nature by guerilla bands. All the accounts received at Paris from Mexico concour in representing the army of Juarez as demoralised and almost disbanded. The excitement of the population is described as very great, and nearly the whole of the Mexican press writes in the most vehement manner against the invaders. As to the Almonte party, it cannot, according to the 'Opinion,' properly be called Mexican, for it has its focus on this side of the Atlantic, and endeavours, without much chance of success, by means of circulars printed in Spain and distributed at Vera Cruz and in other Mexican towns, to persuade the people to remember their Spanish origin, and to call the Duchess of Montpensier to the throne.

The journals announce the recall of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, the commissioners of the South American Confederation, who were a considerable time ago sent to London and Paris under the supposition that England and France would ere this have recognised the independence of the South. "Although I am told," says the Paris correspondent of the 'Post,' "that Mr. Slidell has not yet received any official notice of his recall he has no doubt that he will shortly do so. It appears that both Mr. Slidell and Mr. Mason had come to the conclusion that their mission could scarcely be accomplished within any reasonable period of time. The governments of England and France are by no means unfriendly in their feelings toward the South; but so long as the civil war does not result in any decided triumph of either party, they can only know and hold communication with the government of Washington. In Paris Mr. Slidell has not held any communication with the French government. The cabinet of the Tuileries from the first has harmonised its policy with that of the Cabinet of St. James's, and both, I believe had long since come to the conclusion that it is for the contending parties to invite mediation when required, and not for England and France to offer mediation, however much they may desire to see this war brought to an end."

The French Legation at Berlin has been raised to the rank of an embassy, and that of Prussia at Paris has got the same grade. Herr von Soltz is to succeed Bismark-Schonhausen as Prussian embassador at the French capital.

That eminently untrustworthy journal the 'Patrie' publishes the following bit of sensation news, printed in a large type, and signed "E. B. Gullaud," a name which not unfrequently appears at the foot of communicated paragraphs:—"The journey of the Queen of England to Germany has been the occasion of a family council which seems likely to lead to important results. We believe we know that at this council the abdication of the Queen in favour of the Prince of Wales was

of the 5 per cent. import duty would be the surest way to bring about a state of things which must render military reduction impossible.

Practically, therefore, the question is narrowed to this: Can England give India any equivalent which would make it worth the while of India, as a fair businesslike arrangement, to make a special exception in favour of English interests by repealing or reducing this import duty.

An obvious equivalent might be found in England assuming some portion of the cost of the home depots of regiments serving in India.

This would be strictly just, as it is undeniable that those soldiers are to some extent a reserve for England as well as for India, and that in case of any pressing emergency, such as an invasion, they would not be sent to India, however great might be her wants, until the danger nearer home was over.

It is certain also that the amalgamation of the Indian local European with the Queen's army, which was adopted mainly with reference to Imperial considerations, makes the home military charges for maintaining a given efficient European strength in India greater than it was formerly.

But although a more favorable partition for India of the home military charges might be equitable, I doubt if you can look to this source for practical relief. The answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to assume a fresh burden of £400,000 or 500,000 would be that of the Pope, *Non possumus*. The finances of England are in a state of extreme tension; for some years we have only made both ends meet by war taxes in time of peace, and by using up temporary resources like the malt credits; and the least falling off of revenue from a deficient harvest or bad trade must apparently oblige us to increase the income-tax, or otherwise to encroach still more largely on those reserves which ought to be carefully husbanded during peace for a time of war. I do not think, therefore, there is much chance of any proposal being entertained which involves additonal charges on the English Treasury.

There remains, therefore, one source only to which it is possible to look for an equivalent, viz., a guarantee by England of the credit of the Indian Government, so as to enable it to raise money at a lower interest.

This has often been discussed with reference to the national debt of India, and there are strong arguments why, when England and India are practically one concern (for the loss of our Indian empire cannot be contemplated without a convulsion which would shake the credit of England as well as of India), it is extravagant to pay 5 per cent. for money which might be readily had at 3½ per cent.

Still I do not think that, practically, the time is ripe for a proposal to the House of Commons to increase the liability of England by upwards of £100,000,000, even although that liability were ever so remote. Nor am I sure that it would be for the interest of India that England should assume a liability so great as to involve a temptation to the English Government and House of Commons to interfere largely with the financial affairs of India.

But there is a special capital, which stands on a different footing from the national debt of India, to which these considerations might possibly not apply, viz., the guaranteed railway capital.

1. The amount is known and limited.

2. It is held exclusively in England.

3. It is applied exclusively to an object in which English commerce has a vital interest.

4. The liability is slight, for it only extends to guaranteeing a certain return in case the traffic should be insufficient to pay it.

The capital spent on India railways may be taken in round numbers at £40,000,000, and it will probably take £25,000,000 or £30,000,000 more to complete these railways thoroughly, with portions of double line, rolling stock, and stations fit for a large traffic, and with a few of the most indispensible branch lines.

It is, I believe, probable that these railways, when finished, will earn, on the average, 4 per cent. or upwards on their cost, and morally certain that they will not earn less than 3 or 3 per cent. If, therefore, the £70,000,000 were raised under a guarantee of 4 per cent. the liability under that guarantee could not well exceed £1,000,000 a year, and in all probability would be much less.

Now the risk to England of endorsing the guarantee of the Indian Government to this extent would be practically nothing. The finances of India are on the soundest possible footing. With a gross revenue of £43,000,000, which is rapidly increasing, the interest of debt is not one-seventh of the income, while that of England is two-fifths. England has no reserve, and barely meets the necessary expenses by the taxes of the year. India invests annually out of surplus revenue at least £2,000,000 in reproductive public works. England has no cash balance beyond what is required to carry on current business; India has a reserve of at least £8,000,000 in hard cash in her treasury. The risks, therefore, to England of endorsing a guarantee by the Indian Government to make up in case of deficient traffic a sum of, at the outside, not above £1,000,000 a year to the subscribers of railway capital, who, be it recollected, are all English, is practically no risk at all.

Would it be worth the while of England to give such an endorsement for the sake of securing free access to the Indian market for her staple industry? This is a question for England to consider. All I say is that, looking at it from and Indian point of view, I think it would be not any great advantage to India, but on the whole a fair reason for meeting the wishes of England and admitting cotton fabrics free, if she got such an equivalent. I think India might either reduce the import duty on cotton fabrics from 5 to 2½ per cent., if England would enable her to get the remaining £30,000,000 to complete her railways at 4 instead of 5 per cent., or might repeal the duty altogether, if England would carry through some arrangement for the whole capital of £70,000,000, by which the existing shareholders were induced to accept a guarantee of 4 per cent., with an imperial endorsement, instead of one of 5 per cent. from India alone.

Of course you must be prepared for objections to this. Other branches of industry will say, why should cotton be relieved from a 5 per cent. duty while we continue to pay in many cases 10 per cent? The only answer I know to this is that, practically, cotton is the only great branch of industry in which an effective competition exists between the native and the imported article, and therefore when an import duty, however small, operates as a protection against the British manufacturer it ought to be abolished. Whether his answer would be sufficient I do not know, nor do I pretend to express any positive opinion upon the suggestion from an English point of view. All I say is that it is the only suggestion which, after much consideration, strikes me as being at least possible. It is an arrangement which I think India might fairly be asked to accept, while I do not think she could with fairness, and without disastrous political results, be coerced into giving up this duty without an equivalent while the income-tax continues.

I think also it is at least worthy of consideration whether, regard being had to the exceptional state of the cotton districts; to the doubtful prospect of a return to low prices of the raw material and consequent risk of permanent restriction of that great branch of industry; and, above all, to the condition of the cotton operatives and the truly admirable manner in which their privations have been borne—it might not be worth the while of England to stretch a point and take a step which, although opposed to ordinary routine, and making a novel principle, would, in practice, be attended with no present expence and no appreciable risk, while it would undoubtedly be a considerable and permanent boon to perhaps half a million of operatives who are more or less dependent on the Indian market for our cotton manufactures.—I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

S. Giles, Esq., Manchester, S. LAING.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

For several days after the departure of last Bombay mail the market was completely stagnant, only 300 or 400 bales being sold each day; a few holders were willing to sell at reduced prices, but the generality of buyers and sellers preferred waiting a further development of American affairs before operating. Upon receipt of news of Federal victories, a better feeling was manifested, and a recovery of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. from extreme low sales at once took place, and since then prices have been gradually hardening, especially for American, but the demand has since been checked by the large import of Surat, and the small requirements of the trade. Good Surats, of which the import chiefly consists, are rather cheaper, but the lower qualities and American are ½d. to ¼d. per lb. dearer than last mail.

The transactions to arrive have been to moderate extent; the lowest price touched was 16½d. for June sailing, Dholleral; the present quotations are fair Broach 18¼d., Comrawuttee 17¼d., Dholleral 17½d., the latest sailing being most firmly held; Timnevelly, August shipment, has been sold at 16½d., and Western at 14½d.; for Bengals 14d. per lb. is asked, but no transactions reported.

FINE HERA COTTON PRICES CURRENT.

	Mid.	Mid. Fair.	Fair.	Good Fair
Broach	16d.	18d.	18¼d.	18¾ to 19½d.
Dholleral	15¾	16¾	17¼	17¾
Oomrawuttee	15¾	17	17¾	18¼
Omrawuttee	15¾	16¾	17	17½
Wygaum	15¾	16¾	17	17½
Comptah	15¾	16¾	17¼	17¾
Sanguinad De	—	—	21	22
Timnevelly Madras	—	—	16¾	19
Nechers Do.	Nominal. 15¾	16¾	17	17¾
Western Do.				15¾
Bengals	—	—	15	—
New Orleans	21¾	—	—	—

PROBABLE SUPPLY OF COTTON DURING 1863.

Next year's probable supply of cotton has been estimated by competent authorities as follows:—From India, 1,100,000 bales; from the Brazils, 150,000 bales; from Egypt, 200,000 bales; from Turkey, 60,000 bales; from Greece, 20,000 bales; from Italy, 25,000 bales; from America, 50,000 bales; from other sources, 25,000 bales. This would give a total receipt for 1863 of 1,630,000 bales, or 31,346 bales per week. The average weekly export this year has been 8,548 bales, and assuming that this rate is continued the probable weekly supply for the trade next year, irrespective of present stocks, would be 22,798 bales per week. The average quantity taken by the trade during the last three months has been 15,278 bales per week; and therefore, if the prices of raw material fall from their present undue level the weekly consumption may be considerably extended next year, even if the American war should be prolonged for another 12 or 15 months.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Capt. F. T. Cornewall	Staff Corps.	
Lieut. C. F. Boulton	,,	,,
Lieut. W. T. Brown	5th N. I.	
Lieut. J. W. Clarkson	Indian Navy.	

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Brevet-Maj. E. Campbell	Late 3rd Euro.	6 mo.
Capt. H. L. Robinson	Staff Corps.	4 ,,
Lieut. A. Phillips	Late 29th N. I.	6 ,,
Lieut. W. H. Mackenzie	5th ,,	6 ,,
Asst.-Surgeon G. F. H. Brown		3 ,,
Conductor E. Nue		3 ,,
Lieut. F. W. Brown	Staff Corps.	5 ,,
Lieut. A. Durand	10th N. I.	4 ,,
Lieut. F. W. Jones	18th ,,	3 ,,

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Capt. A. Davidson	Royal (Bombay) Engrs.
Capt. W. Waddington	Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut. A. R. Seton	Royal (Bombay) Engrs.
Surgeon W. C. Coles	Bombay.
Asst.-Surg. E. P. Burrows	,,
Major G. E. Ashburner	8th N. I.

FIRE ON BOARD THE SOUTHERN CROSS, IN THE BLACKWALL DOCKS.

An alarming fire broke out on board the *Southern Cross* on the night of Sept. 24, a fine vessel of 700 tons register, lying in the East India Docks, at Blackwall, and bound for Bombay. The vessel had nearly all her cargo on board, and was to sail in a day or two, when a bag of lucifer matches was sent on board. The sailor who was stowing it in the hold let it fall out of his hands; the bag burst and the matches exploded, producing a combustion which could only be extinguished by scutting the ship, to the serious damage, if not total destruction of her cargo.—*Home Press, Sept. 26.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
Sept. 15	British Lion	Layhold	Liverpool.
21	Lobelia	Jobson	Scilly.
23	Macduff	Blacklock	Queenstown.
26	Lobelia	——	Gravesend.
	Amazon	Danberg	Falmouth.
	Venus	Partington	Liverpool.
	Grace Darling	Pearse	ditto.
	Maha Ranee	Carr	ditto.
	Anna Dorothea	Smith	ditto.
	Bramley Moore	Williams	ditto.
	Yaratilda	Bowens	ditto.
	Glenalva	Muir	ditto.
	Clifton Belle	Bustin	ditto.
	Culloden	Smith	ditto.
	City of Agra	Ewing	ditto.
	Duke of Wellington	Recitti	ditto.
	Agenoria	Johnson	ditto.
	Morning Star	Matthews.	ditto.
27	Colonist	Gibson	ditto.
	Granada	Miller	ditto.
	Knight	Watson	ditto.
	Priam	Irvine	ditto.
28	Rob Roy	Brodie	Gravesend.
	Tomogonops	Poe	Liverpool.
	John Meluish	Grant	ditto.
	Americana	Potts	ditto.
29	Tiger	Robinson.	ditto.
	Jane Blyth	Hewett	ditto.
	Macduff	Blacklock.	ditto.
	General Simpson	Graham	ditto.
30	South Carolina	Shapcott	ditto.
	Ramillies	Wright	Deal.
	Nagasaki	M'Kay	Liverpool.
Oct. 1	Owen Glendower	Robertson.	Gravesend.
	Black Eagle	Mearns	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 14	Peter Maxwell	Marshall	Liverpool.
15	Armien	Zedelius	ditto.
	Edwin Fox	M'Lean	Gravesend
21	Maria Soames	M'Lean	Cardiff.
25	Vittoria	——	Gravesend
	Bosphorus	Murphy	Liverpool.
	Queen of the Seas	Peters	ditto.
28	Feronia	Hutchinson	ditto.
	Brunelle	Orkney	ditto.
29	Berbice	Wyla	Clyde.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA	Aug. 29	Received via Marseilles. Sept. 29.	Received via Southampton Oct. 2.
MADRAS	,, 27		
BOMBAY	,, 27		
BURMAH	,, 15		
CHINA	,, 10		
CEYLON	,, 18		

INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

CAPTURE OF THE NANA'S AGENT.

An Agent of the Nana calling himself Mahadewrow *alias* Row Saheb Bajee Row Peishwa who is suspected to have been one of the leaders in the conspiracy discovered at Hyderabad in March last, has been captured in the Baraee district by Captain Nuttall, Superintendent of the Sholapoor Police.

THE KURRACHEE MAIL.—The *Coringa* steamer with the Kurrachee and Sind Mails will leave this day at 3 o'clock P.M.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore*, Captain Grainger, which leaves our Harbour, this day at 9 A.M., for China, &c, carries on board 1098 chests of Malwa Opium and the following Passengers:—

For Catcutta.—Mr. E. Boninger.

For Galle.—Mr. R. E. Pinhey, Chief Officer; Mr. W. E. Breeze, 2nd Officer; Mr. J. B. Leslie, 4th Officer; 7 Lascars and a Native.

WE are glad to learn that Captain A. J. Pym, of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, has been appointed to the special duty of superintending the Bheel colonies in Khandeish, in succession to Captain Peter Dods of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry, who was a short time since appointed by the Supreme Government Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab. Captain Pym set out for Challisgaum on Saturday last to take up his new appointment.—*Deccan Herald, Oct. 27.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 28th Oct. 1862.

BROACH.—Fine, SE. light. Ther. 78.
BULSAR.—Fair, SW. Calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair, SW. Ther. 79.
COCHIN.—Clear. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Partially clouded, and hot, wind East.
GALLE.—Cloudy and light winds. Ther. 81.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, steady breeze SW.
MADRAS.—Fine, NE. Ther. 85.
PAUMBEN.—Calm. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Sultry.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY, 28TH OCT. 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

A PIPER IN TROUBLE.—Bahadoor Curreemkhan, a piper in H.M.'s 18th Regiment N.I., was charged with assaulting Hussein Muktoon, a Policeman, while in the execution of his duty.

Complainant stated,—Last Friday about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I was taking four carts to the Pound by order of the European Constable. Prisoner and another man followed abusing me, and when we reached the gate of the Lines prisoner struck me on the head with his open hand: He took my turban and ran off into the Lines. I called the sentry to witness. My turban has not been recovered.

Dursonu Ayer, a Private of the 18th Regiment N. I., said,—I was on sentry at the gate of the Lines on Friday at half-past eleven o'clock. Prisoner came running into the Lines with a yellow turban in his hand. Prosecutor came complaining that prisoner had taken his turban. According to orders I shut the gate. I cannot say whether prisoner was intoxicated or not, as he did not come near me.

Policeman, No. 301, said,—I and the prosecutor were coming towards the Fort. Prisoner slapped the prosecutor on the head, took his turban, and ran inside the Lines with it. Prisoner was a little drunk.

Prisoner in defence urged that he was very much intoxicated at the time, and did not remember what he did.

Prisoner was found guilty and fined seven Rupees; in default to be imprisoned with hard labour for twenty-one days; and Rupee out of the fine to be paid to the prosecutor for the loss of his turban.

STEALING SHOES IN A MOSQUE.—Mahomed Cassum, a Mahomedan mendicant, was charged with stealing a pair of shoes, the property of Hajee Coorban.

Prosecutor said,—This morning at 6 o'clock I left my shoes outside the Mosque and went in to pray. On coming out I missed them. I called out and the crier of the Mosque seized prisoner in the Mosque with my shoes. The shoes are my property, value Rs. 1-2as.; they were in his hand. Prisoner said he had lost his own shoes and took mine by mistake.

Ebrahim Russul said,—I am crier at the Mosque. This morning about six o'clock, prosecutor was saying his prayers. Shortly afterwards I heard him cry out 'thief, thief!' and as prisoner came running towards me with the shoes, I seized him. He had these shoes under his arm.

Cross-examined by prisoner,—You had no shoes when you went inside. As I was going in I saw you coming with the shoes. I never saw you come to the Mosque to say your prayers. People have been losing shoes daily lately.

Prisoner in defence said he was a beggar and was not fond of shoes.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and reserved the sentence pending the enquiry regarding his previous conviction.

A PICKPOCKET.—Moosa Shurrief, a wretched-looking Mahomedan youth, was charged with stealing three annas and nine pies from the pocket of Kessow Vittul, a compositor in the *Government Gazette* Office. It appeared that on Friday evening last about five o'clock, the prosecutor left his house with four annas in copper in his coat pocket. On his way to the Market, he spent a pice and then stood before a Parsee's shop to look at the illumination. He felt some person's hand being removed from his pocket. He felt his pocket light, and turned round and saw the prisoner trying to escape. He gave an alarm and prisoner was secured by a policeman. Prisoner was searched and fifteen pice were found in his hand. Prosecutor recognised the money as his, as one pice had the old Persian Stamp on it.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour.

USING A FORGED BANK NOTE.—Jeevun Calliandass, a Baman Shroff, was brought up on a charge of using as genuine a forged document. It appeared that in consequence of information received by Mr. Forjett, he deputed a policeman and two Banians to go to the prisoner's shop in the Marwaddee Bazar for the purpose of detecting him in the act of dealing in forged Bank of Bombay Notes. The party proceeded on their errand on Friday afternoon last, and the policeman who was disguised as a Marwaddee stood at some distance from the shop, while the Banians went up to the prisoner, and one of them asked for a Bank Note in change for silver. Prisoner took out a Note for Rs. 25 from his pocket, and whilst in the act of handing it to the Banian, the policeman came up and seized him. The Note on examination was found to be a forged Bank of Bombay Note.

The case was adjourned for additional evidence, and the prisoner was, in the meantime, remanded to jail.

INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED HOONDIES.—Jewraj Rutonsee appeared to answer four different complaints preferred against him by Mr. T. H. Showell, Collector of Stamps, for having paid insufficiently stamped Hoondies contrary to Section 3rd of Act X of 1862.

Eshwunt Bulwunt, Stamp Vendor, proved that the defendant had in the first instance paid a hoondie for Rs. 2,000, which had affixed to it a one anna stamp instead a stamp of Rs. 1-8-0. In the second instance for the payment of another hoondie for Rs. 2,500 which likewise only had a one anna stamp thereon when there should have been a stamp affixed of the value of Rs. 1-8. In the third instance he had a hoondie for Rs. 1,000 which had only an anna stamp affixed thereto instead of one for 12 annas; and on the fourth instance for paying a hoondie for Rs. 500 on which a one anna stamp was only used instead of one for 6 annas. The whole of the above hoondies were drawn on the defendant by Gunesh Nursingdass.

His Worship said, that the charges were all proved against, or admitted, by the defendant, by which he had rendered himself liable to be fined Rs. 100 or a sum equal to ten times the value of the stamp. His Worship therefore ordered him to be fined in the first case Rs. 15, in the second Rs. 10, third Rs. 10, and in the fourth case Rs. 5.

RECEIVING PAYMENT OF UNSTAMPED HOONDIES.—Gunesh Nursingdass was then charged with having received payment of the hoondies enumerated in the above case, which was contrary to Section 3 of Act X. of 1862.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and said that the hoondies had been insufficiently stamped through the ignorance of the cashier.

His Worship convicted the defendant and fined him in the respective penalties of Rs. 15-10-10 and 5; and cautioned him to be more particular in future and not to receive payment of hoondies on insufficiently stamped paper.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

KURRACHEE, *24th Oct.* 1862.

AN Indian Camp may swarm with human beings, and yet what is called "life" may be wanting: for we may have crowds without dissipation, and company without pleasure. Again, what a revolution is created by the arrival of a single personage? It has been so here. Since the arrival of the *Grattans* of histrioine fame, the Camp has become all of a sudden vivacious, contrasting strikingly with the recent dullness of the inhabitants. On the evening of the 14th, Mr. and Miss Grattan made their appearance in the semi-commodious "shed," styled so, I suppose, out of complement to Sind architecture and engineering, in "Paria in 1798," the comedy of "The Honeymoon," and the "Conjugal Lesson." The performance was eminently successful: the selection of the minor characters was good, considering the difficulty attending the getting up of a representation here, and all the parts were sustained creditably. As for Mr. Grattan, it was obvious to all present, that he was *facillime princeps*; while the acting of Miss G. was superb. The house was crowded, the performance having been patronised by our worthy Commissioner and the Major General Commanding the division. We are sorry to hear that they are to leave us so soon: nevertheless, we are grateful for the opportunity of witnessing such excellent acting on the stage.

Two cases of conjugal infidelity have occurred, resulting in murder. In a village of the Hydrabad Collectorate, a Mahomedan, blessed with a wife, suspected her of unchastity. Her paramour resided under the same roof; and the illicit connection was continued without the knowledge of the husband; but one evil day, the latter having had scent of the affair, *murdered* the *destroyer* of his happiness. The other case occurred in Upper Sind. The unhappy husband, after the toils of the day, returns to his home to enjoy his frugal meal, but imagine his feelings when he enters the door to discover his partner in the embraces of a strange wretch! The *finale* is, that the unchaste wife is smashed to atoms with a club! The recital of these horrid deeds may interest your readers: but they are of such frequent occurrence here as to excite not the slightest remark or surprise. The killing of a pet dog in open streets would excite more interest, I venture to say, than the butchering of an erring female under the above circumstances!

The following is a *'rechauffe* of recent occurrences:—A boat laden principally with grain, while or her way from the Mehur bunder at Seeta to Larkhana, sunk in the Ghar Canal, and property to the amount of Rs. 178 was lost. In October next, the *Assyria* will run as a ferry between Kotree and Hydrabad for the conveyance of public passengers and merchandize, in connection with the Railway trains. The late heavy storm which swept over the Kattywar Coast proved rather disastrous to native craft, many of which were totally lost, though no loss of lives has been reported. At Bhooj, nearly eighty houses frail ones I surmise, came tumbling down: the inmates fortunately escaped being buried in the ruins. The Indus Steam Flotilla Company have at last removed their head quarters from this to Kotree. The remaining officers of the defunct Government Flotilla, Lieutenants Child and Brooman, and Acting Master McLaurin, are under orders to proceed to Bombay to await their fate. The Keamaree building yard, however, continues under the superintendence of Mr. Nash of the Indian Navy. Several European carpenters, and other artizans are expected shortly, for I hear two or three boats, the materials of which have already arrived from England, are to be built in the yard for the use of the Punjaub Government.

There is a good deal of talk as to who is to be the successor of Mr. Kemball, the Collector of Kurrachee, who has obtained three years leave to proceed to England on medical certificate. The Collectorship of Hydrabad is also vacant, caused by the departure of Captain Lambert to Europe on furlough. It is rumoured that Captain Phillips, Collector of Upper Sind, will be transferred to Kurrachee: but this is a mere rumour. It is very probable, however, that the Hydrabad vacancy will be filled by Captain Currie, the Deputy Collector of Nowshera, and now officiating for Captain Lambert. Our officials are making preparations for the approaching cold weather tour through the districts. The Chief Engineer in Sind, together with his establishment, will leave Kurrachee on the 10th proximo. The Commissioner's movements are not known; but it is currently believed that he will start about the end of November. The Senior Chaplain, the Revd. G. Watson, has obtained the permission of the Government to accompany Mr. Mansfield. It is hoped that our esteemed and beloved chaplain will urge upon the attention of the Government the necessity of erecting a church at Jacobabad. There are several officers of the Sind Horse and Jacob's Rifles stationed there, as well as a goodly number of Christian clerks and electric telegraph signallers, who, sabbath after sabbath, have no opportunity of hearing God's word. At Shikarpore, I believe, the worthy Collector holds divine worship in his bungalow every Sunday; but in the cold season, owing to his being obliged to be in the districts, the resident christians are left to spend their Sundays in the best manner they can. The Catholics have their chapel; but there is no appropriate place of worship for their Protestant brethren. The same may be said of Sukkur. I sincerely hope Mr. Watson's tour of visitation will result in something being done to remedy this state of matters.

The *Sindian* reports a most extraordinary case of suicide. A sepoy of the Rural police at Tarosha, in the Hydrabad collectorate, owing doubtless to an unreciprocated attachment to a strumpet, left his lines in the night, taking with him twenty rounds of ammunition, and repaired to her house. Here he screwed up his courage to the firing point, and having discharged six shots at random without doing any harm to anybody, he shot himself! Very cool indeed, and all for an abandoned woman of the town!

The reports from the District police officers state that the damage done to the crops by the late visitation of locusts has been greater than was at first anticipated. The crops in the talookas of Tatta, Kotree, Sehwan, Meerpore, Buttora and Kurrachee, as also those in the remote villages of Central Sind, are very much injured. A rise in the price of grain is consequently imminent.

At Sukkur, considerable interest was excited by the arrival of Bourne's steam train, laden heavily with beer for the Punjab Commissariat. The ascent of the Sukkur pass, with such a number of vessels together, is considered to be quite a feat: it was accomplished with great ease and steadiness. The Superintendent of the Punjaub Flotilla and his Staff have arrived at Sukkur from Mittenkote, lately the head quarters of the Flotilla. The former will, in future, be the terminus of the Company; and this step will no doubt add to the importance of Sukkur as a port.

On the 8th instant, the Loodiana bridge of boats was opened for traffic; the approaches from the trunk road have also been metalled. The Jhelum bridge of boats was opened on the 25th ultimo; while that over the broad stream of the river Sutledge, opposite Ferozepore, was ready for traffic on the 7th instant. From the upper provinces I glean that the largest and best house in Simla has been engaged for Lord Elgin: it commands an extensive view of the snowy range, embracing, it is said, peaks from twelve to twenty-one thousand feet, and of the plains and Sutledge for nearly fifty miles beyond the outer ranges. A magnificent ball was given lately in the assembly rooms by the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. There were upwards of three hundred guests present, a great many being in fancy dresses. The last report from Sir Hugh Rose's camp is, that His Excellency will march into Central India. He will inspect those stations in the Saugor districts that are occupied by European troops,—viz., Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nowgong and Nagode. It is hoped, says an up-country correspondent, that no desolate hearths may mark the line of his route, and that he will temper the severity of his judgments as evinced in his removals, remandments and transfers of officers during his tour of last year through the Punjaub, with more consideration for the individuals who may be so unfortunate as to draw down his displeasure. From Saugor His Excellency will move to Cawnpore, and thence proceed to Lucknow. He will pass the next hot season with the Viceroy at Simla. At the lively station of Nagode, the hospitable Rajah gave an entertainment to all the residents in Camp. No less than fifty dancing women were hired by His Highness for the amusement of the European guests. The supper room was brilliantly lighted up, and the tables groaned under the weight of dainty dishes. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till the small hours, and every one left in high glee. The affair was a complete success.

Doctor Hathaway, Inspector of Jails in the Punjaub, lately wrote an elaborate report on sanitory measures; and the Bengal Government had the document published for circulation among the officials of the province. The publication, it is currently understood, will lead to the adoption of one of the measures therein advocated—the planting of trees in cantonmen's. Some medical officers are inclined to think, that such a measure would engender Malaria; but Dr. Hathaway is of a contrary opinion. Every range of barracks would be the better for a row of trees on each side, beneath the grateful shade of which the men could pursue their games, and the women do their knitting and sewing. The measure should be adopted in Kurrachee: for the barracks are situated in an open sandy site, exposed to the ardent rays of the sun and without a single green tree to relieve the dreary prospect. The planting of umbrageous trees would render the buildings much cooler, and conduce to the comfort of the soldiers, who are now pent up in barracks where the hot blasts of summer, and the chilly winds of winter find an entrance.

A Mahomedan, borne down by grief and domestic sorrow, committed suicide by hanging himself in a burial ground called Peer Shah. The cause of the rash act is stated to have been the man's despondency at the demise of his wife, near to whose grave he resorted, and made the place his earth-bed. He perished in his prime, and brief was his life's eclipse! Heroic devotion!

The Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company have added two more steamers to their list of fine vessels. They are the *Kurrachee* and *Penang*: the former is, I believe, in Bombay. The company deserve every success in their undertakings.

The Agent of the Sind Railway Company has consulted the convenience of passengers, having issued orders that, in future, a saloon first class carriage shall accompany every night train. These carriages are roomy and commodious, and a passenger with the *addendum* of a rug or light carpet, can lie down to sleep as fast as a watchman.

A Mr. Barrett, who styles himself a lawyer, has had his *Sunnud* cancelled by the Commissioner in Sind at the instance of the first judge of the Small Causes Court, for indulging, before his august presence, in choice flowers of rhetoric. He, in a moment of irritation doubtless, characterised an affidavit filed by a member of his profession in the case of Edwards *cs.* Malvery, as *false*. He unguardedly said the document "bore a *fib*, i.e., a falsehood on the face of it." He has apologised to Mr. Thornton, Pleader, through the medium of the *Sindian*. There is every likelihood of Mr. Barrett obtaining his Sunnud to practice again. Differences will happen between pleaders now and then: the contrary would be a marvel.

The 13th Report of the Sind Railway Company has been published, and it gives us detailed information of the progress of this important undertaking. The total amount realized on account of traffic, from the 13th May, 1861, to the 6th of July of this year, is set down at £44,493-12-0. The rolling stock consisted in June last of 18 engines and 252 vehicles; while more are in course of construction in the carriage department here. A requisition will shortly be submitted for increasing the stock of waggons to six hundred. They are urgently needed, for a large quantity of goods, especially cotton, arrives from the Punjab in native boats, and great difficulty is at times experienced to forward the merchandise by rail from Kotree. The goods are thus liable to be either damaged or lost, and the owners subjected to heavy loss. Cotton, wool, indigo, grain, seeds, etc., are the chief sources of this increasing revenue of the line. The cotton trade has sprung up very recently, and has already assumed considerable importance. The quantity conveyed from Kotree to Kurrachee from 1st January to the end of May last, amounted to 17,947 bales. Every effort is being made to provide suitable accommodation for passengers and for the storage of goods. The buildings ordered to be erected at the midway station—Joongshai—are in progress; while at Kotree the subject of providing additional accommodation and landing appliances is under consideration here. On the whole, the document is very satisfactory. Let me turn to the Report of the Directors of the Indus Steam Flotilla. Some of the vessels are engaged in carrying railway material to the Punjab; and one of the tugs, in consequence of the Steam Ferry bridge at Kotree being out of order, is profitably employed as a substitute. Four steamers were handed to the Company by the Government, and recently a fifth, the *Lawrence*, has been transferred, all of which are doing good service. Application has been made for the Government docks, workshops and fuel depôts. Referring to the Punjab railway report, I glean that the rolling stock available consists of three locomotives and tenders, and twenty-four vehicles; while additional waggons are being constructed in the Railway workshops. On the Lahore and Mooltan section, the embankments have been raised in a few places; and considerable progress has been made with the bridges and culverts. The bungalows for the intermediate stations are completed, save two; and the Mooltan station is being proceeded with. The report then notices the difficulty experienced in procuring an adequate supply of either ballast or sleepers, to meet which patent iron sleepers have been ordered. An eulogium is passed on Mr. Coates, contractor, for the great energy with which he is prosecuting his portion of the work. He has a large fleet of native boats plying between Kotree, Mooltan and Ferozepore. Ten locomotives and fourteen tenders have been landed safely at Mooltan, and a large proportion has already been transported to Lahore. The report winds up with the gratifying announcement, that "several portions of the line will be ready for traffic before the close of the current year, and the Punjaub railway, it is confidently expected, will be opened throughout in 1863." *We all hope it will.*

We are in the midst of the Dewallee holidays. Business is at a stand-still, and care has been left to "hang himself in his own garters." As a matter of course, there is no lack of noisy hilarity and vivacious and turbulent mirth among the juvenile population, the urchins having abandoned themselves to pyrotechnic amusements, in which they are allowed to participate without restraint; for the Dewallee comes but once a year. The Parsee and Hindoo shops are illuminated brilliantly as the night approaches, and the exhibition of pictures, good, bad and indifferent, barring the English ones on sporting subjects, attracts large crowds of both sexes. These prints are stowed away by the owners on the termination of the festival, to be re-exhibited the next year: hence the festival declines year by year in its attractions for the *profanum vulgus*.

Mr. and Miss Grattan made their second appearance last night, when the Comedy, in three acts, of Katherine and Petruchio, and a piece entitled "Morning Call," were performed. The acting was all that could be desired, and the audience left the place highly gratified.

In a recent issue of a local point, an Editorial appeared headed the "Law of the land," wherein the Editor endeavoured to enlist the sympathy of his readers by a recapitulation of the losses sustained by him recently, to wit—a pistol—some fine broad-tailed sheep, a bull pup of pure breed, four valuable milch cows, and last, though not least, a frustrated attempt on the part of a Madrassee to make off with a large quantity of his printing materials. The robberies were duly reported; but the unhappy Editor obtained no satisfaction. As regards the theft of the printing materials, it is, I am inclined to think, "pure invention." The narrative reminds me forcibly of the eventful day, some three years ago, when passing through Sukkur, I observed a printing establishment in the custody of the Fouzdar who had in his possession a Jail warrant against the Editor. Of course, the publication of the next issue of his bantling was impossible; so, taxing his ingenuity he circulated an "Extraordinary" to his "ten-thousand and one" readers, acquainting them that the paper could not be issued, as the greater portion of his types, head rules, leads, chases, column rules, rollers, frames, etc., had magically disappeared under the wands of two sharpers of his Establishment. His readers believed the mournful story, and set on foot a subscription list on behalf of the unhappy Editor. The money subscribed was handed to him for the purpose of replacing the lost stock. Just imagine the wonderment and consternation of the subscribers on perusing in the next issue of a rival journal, that the story of the robbery was the concoction of the Editor to cover the disgrace which the execution of the Warrant would inevitably have brought upon him. Don't Editors at times resort to queer dodges?

JHELUM, *19th October.*—I sit down to inform you of something rather unusual that occurred here last evening.

About 20 minutes past nine, the inhabitants of this delightful station experienced a severe shock of 'Earthquake,' which alarmed the whole of the station, you cannot conceive what a severe shock it was. On its first approach, it resembled a distant peal of 'thunder,' which caused a peculiar sensation to pass through the *earth*; in about a second after its first approach the shock was at its height. The chair that I was sitting in actually rocked backwards and forwards, as if it was a rocking chair. Bungalows began to shake, glasses began to rattle, in fact everything in the shape of furniture put me in mind of the *man that couldn't get warm*. The troops had just retired to rest, but on the first approach of the shock being felt, the men ran out of the bungalows, expecting to see them come down every moment. I myself expected to see some of the old bungalows down in the morning. But was disappointed. The vibration of the shock was distinctly felt some time after.

I must inform you that the detachment of the 7th Dragoon Guards stationed here, leave either the latter end of this month, or the beginning of next for *Seattote*, to join the Head Quarters of the regiment, the men have enjoyed the best of health, during the time they have been in this delightful station, not a single case of *Cholera*, and only a few cases of fever, but none fatal.

By the by, I must not forget to tell you that the men of the detachment are about to present a testimonial to our worthy Clergyman here, The *Revd. Mr. Toussaint*. I have not heard what it is to be—Rumour has it that three Companies of the 93rd come here in the spring after they have finished their cold weather drills. The weather still continues very warm during the day but the nights and mornings are delightful. I think I have managed to send you all the news of any importance, I must now conclude, trusting you will find space in your columns for this letter."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 23.

JHELUM, *19th October.*—"I take the liberty of forwarding the following account of two shocks of an earthquake experienced at this station on the evening of the 18th.

From 8 P.M. the atmosphere had a most peculiar appearance and being seated outside my house, I remarked several times sudden gushes of wind, succeeded by a dead calm, at which time the heat was unusual, at 9-12 the first shock came followed by a low rumbling noise like a park of artillery at full gallop, and immediately after came another shock much more severe than the first; most of the people rushed from their houses. A tremulous motion of the earth was preceptible for some seconds after the last shock. This is the 4th shock of an earthquake I have felt in the course of my perigrinations in this sublunary hemisphere, and beyond a doubt the greatest.

I have no doubt but you will be furnished with a